



REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

RECEIVED
DEC 19 2003
TC 1700

I. Election/Restriction

The Examiner states that restriction is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 and 372. The application contains inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

Claims 9--14 have been canceled. Claims 2, 3, 4 and 5 have been amended so as to be dependent on allowed claim 6. Claims 7 and 8 are also dependent on claim 6. Accordingly, all claims are drawn to a bead curing finger mold. The claims have also been amended to set forth the "bead bundle" and not the "circular member."

II. Specification

The Examiner states that the specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter in that the broadly claimed subject matter of claim 2 – 5, 7 and 8 are not recited in the specification.

Claims 2-5 have been amended so as to be specific to a mold for a bead bundle. Claim 7 is directed to the feature of "said lower finger mold half being raised to close said mold" and "said upper finger mold half has spaced apart spring loaded ejection fingers." These features are set forth on page 3, lines 27 and 28, and lines 20 and 21. Further, claim 8 is directed to the feature of the lower finger mold half having ejectors and bead holders which are set forth on page 3, lines 11 – 15, and 17 – 23.

To comply with the Examiner's request, the subject matter of claims 2-5, 7 and 8 have been added to the specification on page 2, line 20. Applicant respectfully contends that the Examiner's objection be withdrawn.

III. Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 112

The Examiner stated claims 1 – 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 has been canceled and claims 2 – 5 made dependent on allowed claim 6.

In claim 3 the words “circumferentially continuous” have been deleted and replaced with the word “circular” to define the “molding member surface.” Because claim 1, which recited “meshing engagement” has been cancelled, Applicant respectfully contends that the redundancy of the phrase “meshing engagement” has been eliminated.

In response to the statement that “also it appears applicants intend ‘a resilient rubber like material’ to be -- an elastomeric material” it is submitted that the definition of “resilient rubber like material” is clear according to *Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary*, 10th Edition, copyright 1997, where it is stated in the following definitions:

rubber like: resembling rubber especially in physical properties (as elasticity and toughness)
See Exhibit A.

elastic: easily stretched rubber usually prepared in cords, strings, or bands. See Exhibit B.

It is submitted that this is the same as the definition of an elastomer, especially since the definition of “rubber like” states “resembling rubber especially in physical properties (as elasticity and toughness).” This is the same as the definition of elastomeric, which is the adjective for “elastomer” defined as “any of various elastic substances resembling rubber.” See Exhibit C. In view of these definitions it is not believed that it is necessary to change the definition “resilient rubber like material” to “elastomeric.”

IV. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, First Paragraph

The Examiner rejection claims 1-5 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection. However, claim 1 has been canceled, and claims 2-5 now depend from allowed claim 6. Further, the preamble of claims 2-5 has been amended to recite a bead curing finger mold. In light of these amendments, Applicant respectfully contends that amended claims 2-5 are in condition for allowance.

V. Conclusion

It is now believed this application as amended is in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

BROUSE MCDOWELL

December 11, 2003
Date

Telephone No.: (330) 535-5711
Fax No.: (330) 253-8601

Heather M. Barnes
Heather M. Barnes, Esq.
Reg. No. 44,022
500 First National Tower
106 S. Main Street
Akron, Ohio 44308-1471

scrape] vi (14c) 1 a: to move along the surface of a body with pressure: GRATE b (1): to fret or chafe with or as if with friction (2): to cause discontent, irritation, or anger 2: to continue in a situation usu. with slight difficulty (in spite of financial difficulties, he is **rubbing along**) 3: to admit of being rubbed (as for erasure or obliteration) ~ vi 1 a: to subject to or as if to the action of something moving esp. back and forth with pressure and friction b (1): to cause (a body) to move with pressure and friction along a surface (2): to treat in any of various ways by rubbing c: to bring into reciprocal back-and-forth or rotary contact 2: ANNOY, IRRITATE — **rub elbows** or **rub shoulders**: to associate closely: MINGLE — **rub one's nose in**: to bring forcefully or repeatedly to one's attention — **rub the wrong way**: to arouse the antagonism or displeasure of: IRRITATE

rub n (1586) 1 a: an unevenness of surface (as of the ground in lawn bowling) b: OBSTRUCTION, DIFFICULTY (the ~ is that so few of the scholars have any sense of this truth themselves — Benjamin Farrington) c: something grating to the feelings (as a gibe or harsh criticism) d: something that mars serenity 2: the application of friction with pressure (an alcohol ~)

Ru-bai-yat stanza \rū-bē-āt-, -bi-, -at- n [The *Rubāiyāt* of Omar Khayyām, quatrains translated by Edward FitzGerald (1859)] (1940): an iambic pentameter quatrain with a rhyme scheme *aaba*

ru-basse \rū-bas-, rŭ-, n [F. *rubace*, irreg. fr. *rubis* ruby — more at RUBY] (ca. 1890): a quartz stained a ruby red

ru-ba-to \rū-bā-(j)ō n, pl -tos [It. lit., robbed] (ca. 1883): a fluctuation of tempo within a musical phrase often against a rhythmically steady accompaniment

rub-ber \rā-bər n (1536) 1 a: one that rubs b: an instrument or object (as a rubber eraser) used in rubbing, polishing, scraping, or cleaning c: something that prevents rubbing or chafing 2 [fr. its use in erasers] a: an elastic substance that is obtained by coagulating the milky juice of any of various tropical plants (as of the genera *Hevea* and *Ficus*), is essentially a polymer of isoprene, and is prepared as sheets and then dried — called also *caoutchouc*, *india rubber* b: any of various synthetic rubberlike substances c: natural or synthetic rubber modified by chemical treatment to increase its useful properties (as toughness and resistance to wear) and used esp. in tires, electrical insulation, and waterproof materials 3: something made of or resembling rubber: as a: a rubber overshoe b (1): a rubber tire (2): the set of tires on a vehicle c: a rectangular slab of white rubber in the middle of a baseball infield on which a pitcher stands while pitching d: CONDOM — **rubber adj**

rubber n [origin unknown] (1599) 1: a contest consisting of an odd number of games won by the side that takes a majority (as two out of three) 2: an odd game played to determine the winner of a tie

rubber band n (1886): a continuous band of rubber used in various ways (as for holding together a sheaf of papers)

rubber bridge n (1936): a form of contract bridge in which settlement is made at the end of each rubber

rubber cement n (1886): an adhesive consisting typically of a dispersion of vulcanized rubber in an organic solvent

rubber check n [fr. its coming back like a bouncing rubber ball] (1926): a check returned by a bank because of insufficient funds in the payer's account

rub-ber-ized \rā-bə-, rīzd- adj (1908): coated or saturated with rubber or a rubber solution

rub-ber-like \rā-bər-, līk- adj (1922): resembling rubber esp. in physical properties (as elasticity and toughness)

rub-ber-neck \-, nek- n (ca. 1896) 1: an overly inquisitive person 2: TOURIST: esp. one on a guided tour

rubberneck vi (1896) 1: to look about, stare, or listen with exaggerated curiosity 2: to go on a tour: SIGHTSEE — **rub-ber-neck-er** \-, nek-ər n

rubber plant n (1888): a plant that yields rubber; esp. a tall tropical Asian tree (*Ficus elastica*) of the mulberry family that is frequently dwarfed as an ornamental

rubber-stamp vi (1918) 1: to approve, endorse, or dispose of as a matter of routine or at the command of another 2: to mark with a rubber stamp

rubber stamp n (1881) 1: a stamp of rubber for making imprints 2 a: a person who echoes or imitates others b: a body or person that approves or endorses a program or policy with little or no dissent or discussion 3 a: a stereotyped copy or expression (the usual *rubber stamps* of criticism — H. L. Mencken) b: a routine endorsement or approval — **rubber-stamp adj**

rubber tree n (1847): a tree that yields rubber; esp. a So. American tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*) of the spurge family that is cultivated in plantations and is a chief source of rubber

rub-bery \rā-b(ə-)rē- adj (1907): resembling rubber (as in elasticity, consistency, or texture) (~ legs)

rub-bing \rā-bīŋ- n (1845): an image of a raised, incised, or textured surface obtained by placing paper over it and rubbing the paper with a colored substance

rubbing alcohol n (ca. 1931): a cooling and soothing liquid for external application that contains approximately 70 percent denatured ethyl alcohol or isopropanol

rub-bish \rā-bish-, dial -bī- n [ME *robys*] (15c) 1: useless waste or rejected matter: TRASH 2: something that is worthless or nonsensical (few real masterpieces are forgotten and not much ~ survives — William Bridges-Adams) — **rub-bishy** \-, bə- shē- adj

rub-ble \rā-bəl- n [ME *robys*] (14c) 1 a: broken fragments (as of rock) resulting from the decay or destruction of a building (fortifications knocked into ~ — C. S. Forester) b: a miscellaneous confused mass or group of usu. broken or worthless things (lay in a pile of ~, only this time there was more of it, additional gear having hit the deck — K. M. Dodson) 2: waterworn or rough broken stones or bricks used in coarse masonry or in filling courses of walls 3: rough stone as it comes from the quarry



rubber tree

rubble vi **rub-ble**d; **rub-ble**ing \-b(ə-)līŋ- (1926): to reduce to rubble

rub-down \rāb-, daŋ- n (1896): a brisk rubbing of the body

rube \rüb- n [Rube, nickname for Reuben] (1896): an awkward or unsophisticated person: RUSTIC

ru-be-fa-cient \rū-bə-ˈfā-shənt- adj [L. *rubefaciens*, *rubefaciens*, *facere* to make red, fr. *rubere* reddish + *facere* to make — more at RUBY] (1804): causing redness (as of the skin)

rubefacient n (1805): a substance for external application that produces redness of the skin

Rube Gold-berg \rūb-ˈgōl(d)-, bərg- also **Rube Gold-berg** \-, bərg-ˈgē-ən-, -bərg-ˈyən- adj [Reuben (Rube) L. Goldberg (1896-1970), cartoonist] (1931): accomplishing by complex means what seemingly could be done simply (a kind of *Rube Goldberg* contraption... five hundred moving parts — L. T. Grant); also: characterized by such complex means

ru-bel-la \rū-bē-lə- n [NL, fr. L. fem. of *rubellus* reddish, fr. *rubere* to become red] (1883): GERMAN MEASLES

ru-bel-lite \rū-bē-, lit-, -rū-bə-, lit- n [L. *rubellus*] (ca. 1796): a red to maline used as a gem

Ru-ben-escape \rū-bə-ˈnesk- adj (1925): of, relating to, or suggesting the painter Rubens or his works; esp. plump or rounded usu. in a pleasing or attractive way (a ~ figure)

ru-beo-la \rū-bē-ˈō-lə-, rŭ-bē-ˈō-lə- n [NL, fr. neut. pl. of (assumed) NL *rubellus* reddish, fr. L. *rubere*] (1803): MEASLES

Ru-bi-con \rū-bi-, kən- n [L. *Rubicon*, *Rubico*, river of northern Italy forming part of the boundary between Cisalpine Gaul and Italy who crossing by Julius Caesar in 49 B.C. was regarded by the Senate as an act of war] (1626): a bounding or limiting line; esp. one that when crossed commits a person irrevocably

ru-bi-cund \rū-bi-, kŭnd- adj [ME *rubicunde*, fr. L. *rubicundus*; *rubere* to become red; akin to L. *rubere*] (15c): RUDDY — **ru-bi-cund-ly** \-, kŭnd-lē- adv

ru-bid-i-um \rū-bi-dē-əm- n [NL, fr. L. *rubidus* red, fr. *rubere*] (186-): a soft silvery metallic element of the alkali metal group that reacts violently with water and bursts into flame spontaneously in air — ELEMENT table

rub in v (1851): to harp on (as something unpleasant): EMPHASIZE

ru-bi-ous \rū-bē-əs- adj (1601): RED, RUBY

ru-ble \rū-bəl- n [Russ *rublʹ*] (1554) — see MONEY table

rub off vi (1950): to become transferred (bad habits *rubbed off* on them) (carbon rubs off on your hands) — **rub-off** \rāb-, of- n

rub out vi (14c) 1: to obliterate or extinguish by or as if by rubbing 2: to destroy completely; specif.: KILL, MURDER (somebody *rubbed him out*... with a twenty-two — Raymond Chandler) — **rub-out** \rāb-, ōt- n

ru-bric \rū-brik-, -brik- n [ME *rubrike* red ocher, heading in red letters of part of a book, fr. MF *rubrique*, fr. L. *rubrica*, fr. *rubr*, *rubere* to become red] (14c) 1 a: an authoritative rule; esp. a rule for conduct of a liturgical service b (1): NAME, TITLE: specif.: the title of a statute (2): something under which a thing is classified: CATEGORY (the sensation falling under the general ~, "pressure" — F. A. Geldard) c: an explanatory or introductory commentary: GLOSS; specif.: an editorial interpolation 2: a heading of a part of a book or manuscript done or underlined in a color (as red) different from the rest 3: an established rule, tradition, or custom — **ru-bric** or **ru-bri-cal** \-bri-kəl- adj — **ru-bri-cal-ly** \-bri-k(ə-)lē- adv

ru-bri-cate \rū-bri-kāt- vi -cat-ed; -cat-ing (1570) 1: to write or print as a rubric 2: to provide with a rubric — **ru-bri-ca-tion** \rū-bri-kā-shən- n — **ru-bri-ca-tor** \rū-bri-kā-tər- n

rub up vi (1572) 1: to revive or refresh knowledge of: RECALL 2: to improve the keenness of (a mental faculty)

ru-bus \rū-bəs- n, pl *rubus* [NL, fr. L. *blackberry*] (ca. 1921): any of a genus (*Rubus*) of plants (as a blackberry or a raspberry) of the rose family having 3- to 7-foliolate or simple lobed leaves, white or pink flowers, and a mass of carpels ripening into an aggregate fruit composed of many drupelets

ru-by \rū-bē- n, pl *rubies* [ME, fr. MF *rubis*, *rubī*, alter. of *robin*, fr. L. *rubinus*, fr. L. *rubere* reddish; akin to L. *rubere* red — more at RED] (14c) 1 a: a precious stone that is a red corundum b: something (as a watch bearing) made of ruby 2 a: the dark red color of the ruby b: something resembling a ruby in color

ruby adj (1508): of the color ruby

ruby glass n (1797): glass of a deep red color containing selenium; an oxide of copper, or a chloride of gold

ruby spinel n (1839): a usu. red spinel used as a gem

ru-by-throat \rū-bē-, thrōt- n (ca. 1783): RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD

ru-by-throat-ed hummingbird \rū-bē-, thrōt-əd- n (ca. 1782): a hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) of eastern No. America having a bright green back, whitish underparts, and in the adult male a red throat with metallic reflections

ru-che \rūsh- or **ru-ch-ing** \rū-shīŋ- n [F. *ruche* lit., beehive, fr. *rusca* bark] (1827): a pleated, fluted, or gathered strip of fabric used for trimming — **ruched** \rūsh- adj

ruck \ræk- n [ME, of Scand origin; akin to ON *hraukr* rick — more at RICK] (15c) 1 a: the usual run of persons or things: GENERALITY (trying to rise above the ~ — Richard Holt) b: an indistinguishable gathering: JUMBLE 2: the persons or things following the vanguard (finished the race in the ~)

ruck vb [ruck, n., wrinkle] (1812): PUCKER, WRINKLE

ruck-sack \ræk-, sak-, rŭk- n [G, fr. G dial., fr. *Rucken* back + *sack*] (1866): KNAPSACK

ruck-us \rū-kəs- also -rŭ- or -rū- n [prob. blend of *ruction* and *rumpus*] (ca. 1890): ROW, DISTURBANCE (raise a ~)

ruction \ræk-shən- n [perh. by shortening & alter. fr. *insurrection*] (ca. 1825) 1: a noisy fight 2: DISTURBANCE, UPROAR

rud-beck-ia \rād-, be-ˈkē-, rŭd- n [NL, fr. Olof Rudbeck + No. American scientist] (ca. 1759): any of a genus (*Rudbeckia*) of No. American perennial composite herbs having showy flower heads with mostly yellow ray flowers and a conical chaffy receptacle

rudd \rad-, rŭd- n [prob. fr. *rud* redness, red ocher, fr. ME *rude*, fr. OE *rudu* — more at RUDDY] (1526): a freshwater European cyprinid fish (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*) resembling the roach

rud-der \rā-dər- n [ME *rother*, fr. OE *rōther* paddle; akin to OE *rōtan*

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

always + *ge-*, collective prefix + *hwæther* which of two, whether — more at AYE, CO.] (bef. 12c) 1: being the one and the other of two: EACH (flowers blooming on ~ side of the walk) 2: being the one or the other of two (take ~ road)

²*either pron* (bef. 12c): the one or the other

³*either conj* (bef. 12c) — used as a function word before two or more coordinate words, phrases, or clauses joined *usu.* by *or* to indicate that what immediately follows is the first of two or more alternatives

⁴*either adv* (15c) 1: LIKEWISE, MOREOVER — used for emphasis after a negative (not smart or handsome ~) 2: for that matter — used for emphasis after an alternative following a question or conditional clause *esp.* where negation is implied (who answers for the Irish parliament? or army ~? — Robert Browning)

⁵*either-or* \e-l-ə-rōr also j-ə- n (1922): an unavoidable choice or exclusive division between only two alternatives

⁶*either-or adj* (1926): of or marked by either-or: BLACK-AND-WHITE

⁷*ejaculate* \i-ja-kyə-lāt\ *vb* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L. *ejaculatus*, pp. of *ejaculari* to throw out, fr. *e-* + *jaculari* to throw, fr. *jaculum* dart, fr. *jacere* to throw — more at JET] *vi* (1578) 1: to eject from a living body; *specif.* to eject (semen) in orgasm 2: to utter suddenly and vehemently ~ *vi*: to eject a fluid — *ejaculate* *vi* -lāt-ər\ *n*

⁸*ejaculate* \i-ja-kyə-lāt\ *n* (1927): the semen released by one ejaculation

⁹*ejaculation* \i-ja-kyə-lā-shən\ *n* (1603) 1: an act of ejaculating; *specif.* a sudden discharging of a fluid from a duct 2: something ejaculated; *esp.* a short sudden emotional utterance

¹⁰*ejaculatory* \i-ja-kyə-lā-tōr-ē, -tōr-ə\ *adj* (1644) 1: marked by or given to vocal ejaculation 2: casting or throwing out; *specif.* associated with or concerned in physiological ejaculation (~ vessels)

¹¹*ejaculatory duct* *n* (1751): a duct through which semen is ejaculated; *specif.* either of the paired ducts in the human male that are formed by the junction of the duct from the seminal vesicle with the vas deferens and that pass through the prostate to empty into the urethra by means of a small opening

¹²*eject* \i-jekt\ *vi* [ME, fr. L. *ejecere*, pp. of *ejicere*, fr. *e-* + *jacere*] (15c) 1 *a*: to drive out *esp.* by physical force *b*: to evict from property 2: to throw out or off from within (~s the empty cartridges) — *ejectable* \i-jekt-ə-bəl\ *adj* — *ejection* \i-jekt-shən\ *n* — *ejective* \i-jekt-iv\ *adj*

syn EJECT, EXPEL, OUST, EVICT mean to drive or force out. EJECT carries an *esp.* strong implication of throwing or thrusting out from within as a physical action (*ejected* an obnoxious patron from the bar). EXPEL stresses a thrusting out or driving away *esp.* permanently which need not be physical (a student *expelled* from college). OUST implies removal or dispossession by power of the law or by force or compulsion (got the sheriff to *oust* the squatters). EVICT chiefly applies to turning out of house and home (*evicted* for nonpayment of rent).

¹³*ejecta* \i-jekt-ə\ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [NL, fr. L. neut. pl. of *ejectus*] (1886): material thrown out (as from a volcano)

¹⁴*ejection seat* *n* (1945): an emergency escape seat for propelling an occupant out and away from an airplane

¹⁵*ejectment* \i-jekt(t)-mənt\ *n* (1523) 1: the act or an instance of ejecting; DISPOSSESSION 2: an action for the recovery of possession of real property and damages and costs

¹⁶*ejector* \i-jekt-ər\ *n* (1640) 1: one that ejects; *esp.* a mechanism of a firearm that ejects an empty cartridge 2: a jet pump for withdrawing a gas, fluid, or powdery substance from a space

¹⁷*eka-* \e-kə-, ā-kə-\ *comb form* [ISV, fr. Skt *eka* one — more at ONE] ordering or assumed to stand next in order beyond (a specified element) in the same family of the periodic table — in names of chemical elements *esp.* when not yet discovered (*eka-lead* is the hypothetical element 114)

¹⁸*eke* \ek\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *ēac*; akin to OHG *ouh* also, L *aut* or, Gk *au* again] (bef. 12c) *archaic*: ALSO

¹⁹*eked* *vi* *eked*; *ek-ing* [ME, fr. OE *iecan*, *ēcan*; akin to OHG *ouhōn* to add, L *augere* to increase, Gk *auxein*] (bef. 12c) 1 *archaic*: INCREASE, LENGTHEN 2: to get with great difficulty — *usu.* used with *out* (~ *out* a living)

²⁰*eke out* *vi* (1596) 1: to make up for the deficiencies of: SUPPLEMENT (*eked out* his income by getting a second job) 2: to make (a supply) last by economy

²¹*ekistics* \i-ki-stiks\ *n pl* but *sing* in constr [NGK *oikistikē*, fr. fem. of *oikistikos* of settlement, fr. Gk, fr. *oikizein* to settle, colonize, fr. *oikos* house — more at VICINITY] (1958): a science dealing with human settlements and drawing on the research and experience of professionals in various fields (as architecture, engineering, city planning, and sociology) — *ekistic* \i-tik\ *adj*

²²*Ekman dredge* \ek-mən-\ *n* [prob. fr. V. W. Ekman †1954 Swed. oceanographer] (1948): a dredge that has opposable jaws operated by a messenger traveling down a cable to release a spring catch and that is used in ecology for sampling the bottom of a body of water

²³*ekuele* \ā-kwā-(l)ā also ek-pwe-le \ek-ṗwā-\ *n pl* *ekuele* also *ek-pweles* [Fang (Bantu language of western equatorial Africa)] (ca. 1973): the basic monetary unit of Equatorial Guinea 1975-85

²⁴*el* \el\ *n* (14c): the letter l

²⁵*el n. often cap* (ca. 1906): an urban railway that operates chiefly on an elevated structure; *also*: a train belonging to such a railway

²⁶*elaborate* \i-lā-b(ə)-rət\ *adj* [L. *elaboratus*, fr. pp. of *elaborare* to work out, acquire by labor, fr. *e-* + *laborare* to work — more at LABORATORY] (1592) 1: planned or carried out with great care (took ~ precautions) 2: marked by complexity, fullness of detail, or ornateness (~ prose) — *elaborately* *adv* — *elaborateness* *n*

²⁷*elaborate* \i-lā-b(ə)-rāt\ *vb* -rat-ed; -rat-ing *vi* (1611) 1: to produce by labor 2: to build up (as complex organic compounds) from simple ingredients 3: to work out in detail: DEVELOP ~ *vi* 1: to become elaborate 2: to expand something in detail (would you care to ~ on that statement) — *elaboration* \i-lā-b(ə)-rā-shən\ *n* — *elaborative* \i-lā-b(ə)-rā-tiv\ *adj*

²⁸*Elaine* \i-lān\ *n*: any of several women in Arthurian legend; *esp.* one who dies for unrequited love of Lancelot

²⁹*Elamite* \e-lā-mīt\ *n* (1874): a language of unknown affinities used in Elam approximately from the 25th to the 4th centuries B.C.

³⁰*élan* \ā-lān\ *n* [F, fr. MF *eslan* rush, fr. (s) *eslancer* to rush, fr. *ex-* + *lancer* to hurl — more at LANCE] (1864): vigorous spirit or enthusiasm

³¹*eland* \e-lānd, -lānd\ *n pl* *eland* also *elands* [Afrk, elk, fr. D, fr. obs.

G *Elend*, prob. fr. obs. Lith *ellenis*; akin to OHG *elaho* elk — more at ELK] (1600): either of two large African antelopes (*Tragelaphus oryx* and *T. derbianus*) bovine in form with short spirally twisted horns in both sexes

³²*élan vital* \ā-lān-vē-tāl\ *n* [F] (1907): the vital force or impulse of life; *esp.* a creative principle held by Bergson to be immanent in all organisms and responsible for evolution

³³*elapid* \e-lā-pəd\ *n* [NL *Elap*, *Elaps*, genus of snakes, fr. MGK, a fish, alter. of Gk *elaps*] (1885): any of a family (Elapidae) of venomous snakes with grooved fangs

³⁴*elapse* \i-laps\ *vi* *elapsed*; *elaps-ing* [L. *elapsus*, pp. of *elabi*, fr. *e-* + *labi* to slip — more at SLEEP] (1644): to slip or glide away: PASS (four years *elapsing* before he returned)

³⁵*elapse n* (ca. 1677): PASSAGE (returned after an ~ of 15 years)

³⁶*elapsed time n* (ca. 1909): the actual time taken (as by a boat or automobile in traveling over a racecourse)

³⁷*elasmobranch* \i-lāz-mə-brāŋk\ *n pl* -branches [ultim. fr. Gk *elasma* metal plate (fr. *elaunein*) + *branchia* gills] (1872): any of a sub-class (Elasmobranchii) of cartilaginous fishes that have five to seven lateral to ventral gill openings on each side and that comprise the sharks, rays, skates, and extinct related fishes — *elasmobranch* *adj*

³⁸*elastase* \i-lās-tās, -tāz\ *n* [elastin + -ase] (1949): an enzyme *esp.* of pancreatic juice that digests elastin

³⁹*elastic* \i-lās-tik\ *adj* [NL *elasticus*, fr. LGk *elastos* ductile, beaten, fr. Gk *elaunein* to drive, beat out; prob. akin to Gk *elythe* he went, *Oluid*] (1674) 1 *a* of a solid: capable of recovering size and shape after deformation *b*: being a collision between particles in which the total kinetic energy of the particles remains unchanged 2: capable of recovering quickly *esp.* from depression or disappointment 3: capable of being easily stretched or expanded and resuming former shape

⁴⁰*elastic* 4 *a*: capable of ready change or easy expansion or contraction: not rigid or constricted *b*: receptive to new ideas: ADAPT-ABLE — *elasticity* \i-lās-ti-k(ə)-l-ē\ *n*

syn ELASTIC, RESILIENT, SPRINGY, FLEXIBLE, SUPPLE mean able to endure strain without being permanently injured. ELASTIC implies the property of resisting deformation by stretching (an *elastic* waistband).

RESILIENT implies the ability to recover shape quickly when the deforming force or pressure is removed (a *resilient* innersole). SPRINGY stresses both the ease with which something yields to pressure and the quickness of its return to original shape (the cake is done when the top is *springy*).

FLEXIBLE applies to something which may or may not be resilient or elastic but which can be bent or folded without breaking (flexible plastic tubing). SUPPLE applies to something that can be readily bent, twisted, or folded without any sign of injury (supple leather).

⁴¹*elastic n* (1847) 1 *a*: easily stretched rubber *usu.* prepared in cords, strings, or bands *b*: RUBBER BAND 2 *a*: an elastic fabric *usu.* made of yarns containing rubber *b*: something made from this fabric

⁴²*elastic fiber n* (1849): a thick very elastic smooth yellowish amorphous tissue of connective tissue that contains elastin

⁴³*elasticity* \i-lās-ti-tē, -tās-\ *n pl* -ties (1664): the quality or state of being elastic: *a*: the capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation: SPRINGINESS *b*: RESILIENCE 2 *c*: the quality of being adaptable

⁴⁴*elastized* \i-lās-tā-sīzd\ *adj* (ca. 1909): made with elastic thread or inserts

⁴⁵*elastic limit n* (1898): the greatest stress that an elastic solid can sustain without undergoing permanent deformation

⁴⁶*elastic modulus n* (1904): the ratio of the stress in a body to the corresponding strain

⁴⁷*elastic scattering n* (1933): a scattering of particles as the result of an elastic collision

⁴⁸*elastin* \i-lās-tən\ *n* [ISV, fr. NL *elasticus*] (1875): a protein that is similar to collagen and is the chief constituent of elastic fibers

⁴⁹*elastomer* \i-lās-tō-mər\ *n* [elast- + -mer] (ca. 1939): any of various elastic substances resembling rubber (polyvinyl ~s) — *elastomeric* \i-lās-tō-mer-ik\ *adj*

⁵⁰*elate* \i-lāt\ *vi* *elated*; *elating* [L. *elatus* (pp. of *efferre* to carry out, elevate), fr. *e-* + *latus*, pp. of *ferre* to carry — more at TOLERATE BEAR] (ca. 1619): to fill with joy or pride

⁵¹*elated adj* (1647): ELATED

⁵²*elated adj* (ca. 1619): marked by high spirits: EXULTANT — *elatedly* *adv* — *elatedness* *n*

⁵³*elater* \e-lā-ter\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *elater* driver, fr. *elaunein* to drive] (1830): a plant structure functioning in the distribution of spores: *a*: one of the elongated filaments among the spores in the capsule of a liverwort *b*: one of the filamentous appendages of the spores in the scouring rushes

⁵⁴*elaterite* \i-lā-tē-rīt\ *n* [G *Elaterit*, fr. Gk *elater*] (1826): a dark brown elastic mineral resin occurring in soft flexible masses

⁵⁵*elation* \i-lā-shən\ *n* (14c) 1: the quality or state of being elated 2: pathological euphoria

⁵⁶*E layer n* (1933): a layer of the ionosphere occurring about 65 miles (110 kilometers) above the earth's surface during daylight hours that is capable of reflecting shortwave frequencies

⁵⁷*Elba* \el-bā\ *n* [Etr (Mediterranean island), residence of Napoleon Bonaparte after his first abdication May 14, 1814 to Feb. 26, 1815] (1924): a place or state of exile

⁵⁸*elbow* \el-bō\ *n* [ME *elbowe*, fr. OE *elboga*, fr. *el-* (akin to *eln* ell) + OE *boga* bow — more at ELL BOW] (bef. 12c) 1 *a*: the joint of the human arm *b*: a corresponding joint in the anterior limb of a lower vertebrate 2: something (as macaroni or an angular pipe fitting) resembling an elbow — *at one's elbow*: at one's side — *out at elbows* or *out at the elbows*: shabbily dressed 2: short of funds

⁵⁹*elbow vi* (1605) 1 *a*: to push with the elbow: JOSTLE *b*: to shove aside by pushing with or as if with the elbow 2: to force (as one's way) by pushing with or as if with the elbow (~ing our way through the crowd) (~s her way into the best social circles) ~ *vi* 1: to advance by pushing with the elbow 2: to make an angle: TURN

⁶⁰*elbow grease n* (1672): vigorously applied physical labor: hard work

⁶¹*elbow-room* \el-bō-rūm, -rūm\ *n* (ca. 1540) 1 *a*: room for moving the elbows freely *b*: adequate space for work or operation (the large house gives plenty of ~) 2: free scope (~ to try new ideas)

always + *ge-*, collective prefix + *hwæther* which of two, whether — more at AYE. CO.] (bef. 12c) 1: being the one and the other of two; EACH (flowers blooming on ~ side of the walk) 2: being the one or the other of two (take ~ road)

either *pron* (bef. 12c) the one or the other

either *conj* (bef. 12c) — used as a function word before two or more coordinate words, phrases, or clauses joined usu. by *or* to indicate that what immediately follows is the first of two or more alternatives

either *adv* (15c) 1: LIKEWISE, MOREOVER — used for emphasis after a negative (not smart or handsome ~) 2: for that matter — used for emphasis after an alternative following a question or conditional clause esp. where negation is implied (who answers for the Irish parliament? or army ~? — Robert Browning)

either-or *v* *fr.* *l'ha-tor* also *l'ha-tor* (1922): an unavoidable choice or exclusive division between only two alternatives

either-or *adj* (1926): of or marked by either-or; BLACK-AND-WHITE

ejac-u-late *v* *fr.* *ja-kyo-lat* *vb* *lat-ed*; *lat-ing* [L. *ejaculatus*, pp. of *ejaculare* to throw out, *fr.* *e-* + *jaculari* to throw, *fr.* *jaculum* dart, *fr.* *jacere* to throw — more at JET] *vt* (1578) 1: to eject from a living body; *specif.*: to eject (semen) in orgasm 2: to utter suddenly and vehemently ~ *vi*: to eject a fluid ~ **ejac-u-la-tor** *n* *fr.* *ja-tor* *n*

ejac-u-late *v* *fr.* *ja-kyo-lat* (1927): the semen released by one ejaculation

ejac-u-la-tion *n* *fr.* *ja-kyo-lat-shon* (1603) 1: an act of ejaculating; *specif.*: a sudden discharging of a fluid from a duct 2: something ejaculated; esp.: a short sudden emotional utterance

ejac-u-la-to-ry *v* *fr.* *ja-kyo-lat-tor-ē*, *-tōr-ē* *adj* (1644) 1: marked by or given to vocal ejaculation 2: casting or throwing out; *specif.*: associated with or concerned in physiological ejaculation (~ vessels)

ejaculatory duct *n* (1751): a duct through which semen is ejaculated; *specif.*: either of the paired ducts in the human male that are formed by the junction of the duct from the seminal vesicle with the vas deferens and that pass through the prostate to empty into the urethra by means of a small opening

eject *v* *fr.* *l'ejectus*, pp. of *ejicere*, *fr.* *e-* + *jacere* (15c) 1 a: to drive out esp. by physical force b: to evict from property 2: to throw out or off from within (~s the empty cartridges) — **eject-able** *v* *fr.* *jek-ta-bōl* *adj* — **eject-ion** *v* *fr.* *jek-shon* *n* — **eject-ive** *v* *fr.* *jek-tiv* *adj*

SYN EJECT, EXPEL, OUST, EVICT mean to drive or force out. EJECT carries an esp. strong implication of throwing or thrusting out from within as a physical action (*ejected* an obnoxious patron from the bar). EXPEL stresses a thrusting out or driving away esp. permanently which need not be physical (a student *expelled* from college). OUST implies removal or dispossession by power of the law or by force or compulsion (got the sheriff to *oust* the squatters). EVICT chiefly applies to turning out of house and home (*evicted* for nonpayment of rent).

eject-a *v* *fr.* *jek-ta* *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [NL, *fr.* L, neut. pl. of *ejectus*] (1886): material thrown out (as from a volcano)

ejection seat *n* (1945): an emergency escape seat for propelling an occupant out and away from an airplane

eject-ment *v* *fr.* *jek(t)-mont* *n* (1523) 1: the act or an instance of ejecting; DISPOSSESSION 2: an action for the recovery of possession of real property and damages and costs

ejector *v* *fr.* *jek-tor* *n* (1640) 1: one that ejects; esp.: a mechanism of a firearm that ejects an empty cartridge 2: a jet pump for withdrawing a gas, fluid, or powdery substance from a space

eka- *ve-ka*, *-ka*, *-ka* *comb. form* [ISV, *fr.* Skt *eka* one — more at ONE] 1: standing or assumed to stand next in order beyond (a specified element) in the same family of the periodic table — in names of chemical elements esp. when not yet discovered (*eka-lead* is the hypothetical element 114)

leke *ve-k* *adv* [ME, *fr.* OE *æac*: akin to OHG *ouh* also, L *aut* or, Gk *au* again] (bef. 12c) *archaic*; ALSO

leke *v* *eked*; **ek-ing** [ME, *fr.* OE *iecan*, *ēcan*; akin to OHG *ouhōn* to add, L *augere* to increase, Gk *auxein*] (bef. 12c) 1 *archaic*: INCREASE LENGTHEN 2: to get with great difficulty — usu. used with *out* (~ out a living)

eke out *vt* (1596) 1: to make up for the deficiencies of; SUPPLEMENT (*eked out* his income by getting a second job) 2: to make (a supply) last by economy

ekis-tics *v* *fr.* *ekis-tiks* *n* *pl* but *sing* in *constr* [NGk *oikistikhē*, *fr.* fem. of *oikistikhos* of settlement, *fr.* Gk, *fr.* *oikizein* to settle, colonize, *fr.* *oikos* house — more at VICINITY] (1958): a science dealing with human settlements and drawing on the research and experience of professionals in various fields (as architecture, engineering, city planning, and sociology) — **ekis-tic** *v* *fr.* *ekis-tik* *adj*

EK-man dredge *ek-man* *n* [prob. *fr.* V. W. Ekman †1954 Swed. oceanographer] (1948): a dredge that has opposable jaws operated by a messenger traveling down a cable to release a spring catch and that is used in ecology for sampling the bottom of a body of water

ekue-le *ve-kwā*, *-lā* also *ek-pwe-le* *ve-kpwā* *n*, *pl* *ekuele* also *ek-pweles* [Fang (Bantu language of western equatorial Africa)] (ca. 1973): the basic monetary unit of Equatorial Guinea 1975–85

el *ve-l* *n* (14c); the letter *l*

el *n*, *often cap* (ca. 1906): an urban railway that operates chiefly on an elevated structure; also: a train belonging to such a railway

elab-o-rate *v* *fr.* *la-bō-rat* *adj* [L. *elaboratus*, *fr.* pp. of *elaborare* to work out, acquire by labor, *fr.* *e-* + *laborare* to work — more at LABORATORY] (1592) 1: planned or carried out with great care (took ~ precautions) 2: marked by complexity, fullness of detail, or ornateness (~ prose) — **elab-o-rate-ly** *adv* — **elab-o-rate-ness** *n*

elab-o-rate *v* *fr.* *la-bō-rat* *vb* *rat-ed*; *rat-ing* *v* (1611) 1: to produce by labor 2: to build up (as complex organic compounds) from simple ingredients 3: to work out in detail; DEVELOP ~ *vi* 1: to become elaborate 2: to expand something in detail (would you care to ~ on that statement) — **elab-o-ration** *v* *fr.* *la-bō-rā-shon* *n* — **elab-o-ra-tive** *v* *fr.* *la-bō-rā-tiv* *adj*

Elaine *ve-lān* *n*: any of several women in Arthurian legend; esp.: one who dies for unrequited love of Lancelot

Elam-ite *ve-lā-mīt* *n* (1874): a language of unknown affinities used in Elam approximately from the 25th to the 4th centuries B.C.

élan *ve-lān* *n* [F, *fr.* MF *eslan* rush, *fr.* (s) *eslancer* to rush, *fr.* ex- + *lancer* to hurl — more at LANCE] (1864): vigorous spirit or enthusiasm

eland *ve-lānd*, *-lānd* *n*, *pl* *eland* also *elands* [Afr. elk, *fr.* D, *fr.* obs.

Exhibit C

G Elend, prob. *fr.* obs. Lith *ellenis*; akin to OHG *elaho* elk — more at ELK] (1600): either of two large African antelopes (*Tragelaphus oryx* and *T. derbianus*) bovine in form with short spirally twisted horns in both sexes

élan vi-tal *ve-lān-vē-tāl* *n* [F] (1907): the vital force or impulse of life; esp.: a creative principle held by Bergson to be immanent in all organisms and responsible for evolution

el-a-pid *ve-lā-pād* *n* [NL *Elap*, *Elaps*, genus of snakes, *fr.* MGk *elap* a fish, alter. of Gk *elops*] (1885): any of a family (Elapidae) of venomous snakes with grooved fangs

elapse *ve-lāps* *vi* *elaps-ed*; **elaps-ing** [L. *elapsus*, pp. of *elabi*, *fr.* *e-* + *labi* to slip — more at SLEEP] (1644): to slip or glide away: PASS (four years *elaps-ed* before he returned)

elapse *n* (ca. 1677): PASSAGE (returned after an ~ of 15 years)

elaps-ed time *n* (ca. 1909): the actual time taken (as by a boat or auto-

mobile in traveling over a racecourse)

elas-mo-branch *ve-lāz-mā-brānk* *n*, *pl* *-branches* [ultim. *fr.* Gk *elasmos* metal plate (*fr.* *elaunein*) + *branchia* gills] (1872): any of a subclass (Elasmobranchii) of cartilaginous fishes that have five to seven lateral to ventral gill openings on each side and that comprise the sharks, rays, skates, and extinct related fishes — **elasmobranch** *adj*

elas-tase *ve-lās-tās*, *-tāz* *n* [*elastin* + *-ase*] (1949): an enzyme esp. of pancreatic juice that digests elastin

elas-tic *ve-lās-tik* *adj* [NL *elasticus*, *fr.* LGk *elastos* ductile, beaten, *fr.* Gk *elaunein* to drive, beat out; prob. akin to Gk *elythe* he went, *Old* *luid*] (1674) 1 a of a solid: capable of recovering size and shape after deformation b: being a collision between particles in which the total kinetic energy of the particles remains unchanged 2: capable of recovering quickly esp. from depression or disappointment 3: capable of being easily stretched or expanded and resuming former shape

FLEXIBLE 4 a: capable of ready change or easy expansion or contraction; not rigid or constricted b: receptive to new ideas: ADAPTABLE — **elas-ti-cal-ly** *v* *fr.* *elastikā* *adv*

SYN ELASTIC, RESILIENT, SPRINGY, FLEXIBLE, SUPPLE mean able to endure strain without being permanently injured. ELASTIC implies the property of resisting deformation by stretching (an *elastic* waistband). RESILIENT implies the ability to recover shape quickly when the deforming force or pressure is removed (a *resilient* innersole). SPRINGY stresses both the ease with which something yields to pressure and the quickness of its return to original shape (the cake is done when the top is *springy*). FLEXIBLE applies to something which may or may not be resilient or elastic but which can be bent or folded without breaking (*flexible* plastic tubing). SUPPLE applies to something that can be readily bent, twisted, or folded without any sign of injury (*supple* leather).

elastic *n* (1847) 1 a: easily stretched rubber usu. prepared in cords, strings, or bands b: RUBBER BAND 2 a: an elastic fabric usu. made of yarns containing rubber b: something made from this fabric

elastic fiber *n* (1849): a thick very elastic smooth yellowish anastomosing fiber of connective tissue that contains elastin

elas-tic-i-ty *ve-lās-ti-sā-tē*, *-ē-lās-ti-sā-tē* *n*, *pl* *-ties* (1664): the quality or state of being elastic; as a: the capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation: SPRINGINESS b: RESILIENCE 2 c: the quality of being adaptable

elas-tic-ized *ve-lās-ti-sīzd* *adj* (ca. 1909): made with elastic thread or inserts

elastic limit *n* (1898): the greatest stress that an elastic solid can sustain without undergoing permanent deformation

elastic modulus *n* (1904): the ratio of the stress in a body to the corresponding strain

elastic scattering *n* (1933): a scattering of particles as the result of an elastic collision

elas-tin *ve-lās-tān* *n* [ISV, *fr.* NL *elasticus*] (1875): a protein that is similar to collagen and is the chief constituent of elastic fibers

elas-to-mer *ve-lāstō-mēr* *n* [*elastic* + *-o-* + *-mer*] (ca. 1939): any of various elastic substances resembling rubber (polyvinyl ~s) — **elas-to-mer-ic** *ve-lās-tō-mēr-ik* *adj*

elate *ve-lāt* *vi* *elated*; **elat-ing** [L. *elatus* (pp. of *efferre* to carry out, elevate), *fr.* *e-* + *latus*, pp. of *ferre* to carry — more at TOLERATE, BEAR] (ca. 1619): to fill with joy or pride

elate *adj* (1647): ELATED

elated *adj* (ca. 1619): marked by high spirits: EXULTANT — **elated-ly** *adv* — **elated-ness** *n*

el-a-ter *ve-lā-tēr* *n* [NL, *fr.* Gk *elatēr* driver, *fr.* *elaunein* to drive] (1830): a plant structure functioning in the distribution of spores; as a: one of the elongated filaments among the spores in the capsule of a liverwort b: one of the filamentous appendages of the spores in the scouring rushes

elat-er-ite *ve-lā-tēr-īt* *n* [G *Elaterit*, *fr.* Gk *elatēr*] (1826): a dark brown elastic mineral resin occurring in soft flexible masses

ela-tion *ve-lā-shon* *n* (14c) 1: the quality or state of being elated 2: pathological euphoria

E layer *n* (1933): a layer of the ionosphere occurring about 65 miles (110 kilometers) above the earth's surface during daylight hours that is capable of reflecting shortwave frequencies

El-ba *ve-l-bā* *n* [*Elba* (Mediterranean island), residence of Napoleon Bonaparte after his first abdication May 14, 1814 to Feb. 26, 1815] (1924): a place or state of exile

el-bow *ve-l-bō* *n* [ME *elbow*, *fr.* OE *elboga*, *fr.* *el-* (akin to *el* ell) + OE *boga* bow — more at ELL, BOW] (bef. 12c) 1 a: the joint of the human arm b: a corresponding joint in the anterior limb of a lower vertebrate 2: something (as macaroni or an angular pipe fitting) resembling an elbow — **at one's elbow**: at one's side — **out at elbows** or **out at the elbows** 1: shabbily dressed 2: short of funds

elbow *vt* (1605) 1 a: to push with the elbow: JOSTLE b: to shove aside by pushing with or as if with the elbow (~ing our way through way) by pushing with or as if with the elbow (~ing our way through the crowd) (~s her way into the best social circles) ~ *vi* 1: to advance by pushing with the elbow 2: to make an angle: TURN

elbow grease *n* (1672): vigorously applied physical labor: hard work

el-bow-room *ve-l-bō-rūm*, *-rūm* *n* (ca. 1540) 1 a: room for moving the elbows freely b: adequate space for work or operation (the large house gives plenty of ~) 2: free scope (~ to try new ideas)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY